Vol. XXXIII .... No. 10,264.

### WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL DEBATE IN THE SENATE. PRIDAY'S VOIE IN FAVOR OF INFLATION NOT CON-SIDERED DECISIVE-A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE MODERATE EXPANSIONISTS AND ANTI-INFLA-

TIONISTS TALKED OF.
[BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Wassungrow, Feb. 23.-Senator Schurz has the floor for a speech on the finances at 1 o'clock tomorrow. Senators do not consider the vote of Friday instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill increasing the National bank circulation to \$400,000,000 as at all decisive. The expansionists beheve that they have the power to send the subject to the Committee without any further amendment to these instructions; but many of them have no heart in the only plan on which the Senate has yet been able to unite. They voted for it because they believe that their constituents demand an increase of the currency circulation, and because they feared that if they voted against it their action would be misinterpreted. In this class may be counted such men as Mr. Howe, who does not believe that the country needs any more paper money of any kind, and who is in favor of some plan to bring the country speedily to specie payments; Messrs. Allison and Wright, whose con stituents think that the National banks enjoy their privileges at the expense of the people and the Government, and Mr. Ferry of Michigan, whose financial views were given to the Senate very early in the session. Some of these Senators believe in free banking, and voted for the Cameron plan, but they are still in favor of some restrictions. These facts make it as difficult to predict what the Senate will do with the finances as before any votes were

There has been some quiet talk among Senators to-day of a compromise that should unite the votes of the moderate expansionists and the anti-inflationists. One plan that has been suggested is to pass a free banking act, and to couple with it a provision to deprive the National bank currency of some of its present features, which make it virtually a legal tender wherever greenbacks have that quality. In addition to these provisions it is proposed to establish asserting and cleaning houses, and to require the banks to redeem their exculation in greenbacks This latter requirement, it is thought, would act as a check upon any undue expansion of the National bank circulation and would cause greenbacks to appreciate in value as new banks were organized and the demand for legal tenders for redemption purposes increased. Some Western Senators oppose this plan because they say it would give too much advantage to banks near the redemption centers, and others because they fear that under such a plan they would not get the relief which they think immediate inflation would bring. It would not be strange if the debate should continue through this week.

### HOW INDIAN AFFAIRS ARE MANAGED.

THE SIOUN TROUBLE PREDICTED AS LONG AGO AS LAST DECEMBER-RED CLOUD REFUSES TO ALLOW A CENSUS TO BE TAKEN AND DEMANDS ARMS-THE GOVERNMENT INDIAN POLICY UNCHANGED. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-It appears from corre Saville, as long ago as the latter part of December predicted that there would soon be trouble at the Red Cloud Agency, and gave notice that he should probably be obliged to apply for troops before Spring. In a letter dated Dec. 29, Mr. Saville gives an account of a feast he gave on Christmas Day to the chiefs of the Sioux for the purpose of urging them to permit him to take a census of the tribe, a proceeding to which they have strenuously objected for some time. On this occasion Red Cloud made the following speech:

The Good Spirit looks at me. I was brought up this way and I want you to look at me to day. The Good Spirit made whites on the other side of the sea from us; that land is theirs. I will say a few words to the young white people. My friends, look at me. The ground that I stand on belongs to us. When the Good Spirit made you and the Indians he made us all alike, same hands and same blood; but one race was the first on this side of the water. The camps of our forefathers can yet be seen. They were good chiefs. They made the whites to come among us; but they have now destroyed all our outry. There are a great many tribes of us, and als are fast taking our country from us. The Ogalialas, Brules, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes own this country. and we thought we were going to get something for it. There are different people and countries. We are one, and whenever the Great Spirit says anything to us we do not forget it. When the Great Spirit made us he gave us the bow and arrow; he gave you the gun. We are trying to do good, and are still waiting for the guns for our neonle. When I was at Washington to see the Great Father he said I was to hold this side of the Platte for 35 years. There were different white Com missioners came here and promised us gun present camp. I did not believe them at They were promised to this nation, and we still look for them. We want nothing in exchange for the guns that were promised us; we want them as soon as we can get them. The whites have a great many cities, five or six You can count your people, but we cannot count ours, as we have no education. There are 70,000 Shoux; 20,000 lodges. You ask me often often about counting our people. I understood you very well; but you tell the Great Father to send us those guns, and we will then talk about counting. You were brought up on different food than we were, and I blame the whites for our people dying off so fast. Our hills are already becoming red with them (alluding to the coffins covered with red flannel which we have made for them and mounted on scaffolds. Our Pather told us about the whites long ago, and that we could get plenty of guns from them to hunt with This is all I have to say now, and all we want is the guns and ammunition, and we want you to get them for us present until Spring. We will wait that long yet for the

This speech, Mr. Saville writes, was approved by High Wolf and Red Dog, and none of the chiefs opposed it. He says that the demand for guns carried an implied threat, and that it was apparent that the young men were preparing for war in the Spring. The letter concludes as follows:

There are evidently two parties here, one for peace and one for war. The indications are that the war party is gaining ground and are now probably in the majority. I respectfully request that in case any move ment of troops into the country be contemplated, I be time to prepare for our defense, as other wise our lives would undoubtedly be sacrificed.
would also state for your information that every move ment taking place at Fort Laramie is immediately reperted to the Indians by the half-breeds and white mer married to or living with Indian women. I do not behave plenty of food for them, but such is their uncertain semper that I may have to call for troops at any time, and certainly before Epring opens they will be

The Indian Appropriation bill is nearly ready to be reported to the House. The Committee have decided to abolish all the superintendencies except that for the tribes in the Indian Territory, believing that these offices can be dispensed with without any detriment to the service. The districts over which the superintendents have jurisdiction are so extensive that they can visit the agencies only at such rare intervals that their supervision over them is more nominal than real. In the Indian Territory where an exception is made, the reservations are s near each other, and so readily reached, and are be sides of such importance, that the Committee believe that useful employment can be found for a superintendent. The Committee have reduced the total estimates for the Indian service nearly \$1,000,000 one of the largest items of saving being in the matter of transportation. No change is attempted | Powbatan arrived here at 2:30 a. m.

to be made by the bill in the present system of dealing with the Indians. The policy of feeding them to avoid the necessity of fighting them is to be continued, and the 75,000 savage paupers and vagabonds, who, according to Commissioner Smith's statement, are regularly rationed with beef and flour, are not likely to diminish during the ensuing year. On the contrary, the number of these free feeders is likely to increase by the addition of certain bands of roving Sioux, who have lately ex-

pressed their willingness to go upon a reservation. Gen. Garfield expresses the opinion that the cost of the Indian service has now reached its maximum figure. When the bands of Sioux referred to are brought on a reservation, all the Indians in the country will, he says, have submitted to the control of the Government, and will be in different stages of the process which will result either in their extinction or in imparting to them a sufficient degree of civilization to make them self-supporting. In a few years the reservation system ought to justify itself by making the Indians less dependent upon Government bounty, and there ought, from that time forward, to be a steady decrease in the annual total of Indian appropriations. If this decrease does not soon begin, Gen. Garfield thinks it a cause for cougratulation that Congress has at last got to the top of the hill in Indian expenditures, and that no further advance is to be feared.

## CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23, 1874.

Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, who, seven years ago, was relieved by Rear-Admiral Sands in charge of the Naval Observatory, has just relieved the latter in the same position. Admiral Sands was relieved solely on account of age. These changes, with the resignation of Prof. Pierce from the Coast Survey. cause two vacancies in the Transit of Venus Commission, Davis taking Sands's place, and Capt. Patterson of the Coast Survey the place of Pierce. The work of the Commission is so far advanced that both the outgoing Commissioners have been re quested to remain as honorary members until the work is fully finished. The Transit of Venus Commission now consists of Admiral Davis and Capt. Patterson, Profs. Henry, Harkness and Newcombe, Patterson, Profs. Henry, Harkness and Newcombe, Patterson and Pierce as honorary members. The expedition will leave New-York for the South Pacific by the end of May. Secretary Robeson and Commodore Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, are both very active in promoting the objects of the expedition.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON The officers and stockholders of National and other banks throughout the country who had accounts with the First National Bank of Washington as well as other creditors, will be interested to learn that the receiver will, about March 1, pay a dividend to creditors of 20 per cent. This is the second dividend paid, and, with the fermer one, will make 50 per cent. No sales of assets will be necessary to make

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23, 1874 The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, invoked Divine Providence to grant that the country might ever think with reverence of the great and good men through whose instrumentality the nation has attained its preseut exalted position, and especially of him who was first to defend us from all wrongs, and ever first in the affections and hearts of his countrymen. Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. I.) said that the country was to-day celebrating the Birthday of Washington, and It was not customary for the Senate to sit upon such a day, unless there was an extraordinary pressure of business. He, therefore moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Senate adjourned.

The Attorney-General has decided that ale forfeited to a State and taken before the United States tax is paid from the manufacturer by the process of a State of seeking to enforce the forfeiture, cannot be seized by the United States officers for the non-payment of said tox while it remains in the costody of the State officers. He has also decided that the phrase "State Banking Association," in Section 6 of the Act of March 3, 1865, providing for a tax of 10 per cent upon State circulation, includes all associations for banking by private agree-ment of persons, as well as an association organized by a special act of the State Legislature.

Strong efforts are being made to have the Secretary of the Treasury reconsider his recent decision, that pliot the Treasury reconsider his recent decision, that phots and engineers of steamboats employed upon the great lakes must be citizens of the United States. The plea is made that there is not a sufficient number of those officers in the United States to answer the requirements of the business interests in that section. It is not probable that any change will be made in the decision of the

The Banking and Currency Committee met to-day, room they were reminded of the fact that John Quincy Adams, whose bust surmounts the tablet, died in that apartment 23 years ago, and as the House was commented to birth of Wasanigton by a holiday, they concluded to adjourn and so honor the memory of both

Several members of the Committee on the Judiciary say that the Geneva Award Distribution bill will not probably be ready to report for a week to come, and that thus far no formal votes have been taken on any of the propositions before them. Gen. Butler says that, in his opinion, a bill similar to teat reported by him last Congress, will be agreed on by the Committee.

To-day, in the Equity Court, Judge Wylie decided the case of Mrs. Gaines against the Hon. Caleb Cushing, continuing the injunction in force, and directing the title papers to remain in the Land Office for the present. In the case of Janin against Mrs. Gaines, Judge Wylie gave leave to the plaintiff to file an amended bill.

The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day had under consideration the bill granting Government aid for the onstruction of the Portland, Dalles and Sait Lake Railad, but came to no conclusion in regard to it. Belijah Harden, a Ku-Klux who has served two years of his sentence in the Albany Penitentiary, has been pardoued by the President.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.-An informal meeting of gentiemen of this city with the members of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Board of Finance was held to-day, at which the subject of securing a practical recognition of the Centennial enterprise from Congress was discussed. Director-General Goshorn, John Welsh, Thomas Cochran, and others will, tomorrow, join a delegation already in Washington, with a view to affording all possible information that may be desired by the Congressional Committee having the question in charge.

LATER.—A meeting of natives of New-Jersey resident

n Philadelphia was held this evening. J. B. Lippincott, Samuel J. Reeves, Chas. Stokes, and others spoke warmly in favor of the Centennial. All seemed to that if the exhibition was to be national Philadelphia and Pennsylvania had done their full share, but if local they would do much more. Cot. Alex. K. McClure started for Harrisburg to-day, and will devote himself

RESIGNATION OF A SWINDLING LEGISLATOR. HARRISBURG, Feb. 23 .- The House met at 2 p. m. After the reading of the journal, a large number members sprang to their feet, calling for the floor Order being restored, the Clerk read the resignation of W. H. Dimmick. The Speaker announced his intention to issue a writ for the election of a new member. Mr. Newmeyer claimed that the resignation could not be accepted. Mr. Webb said that it was not in the power of the House to refuse. The Speaker decided that it could be accepted. The House then adjourned to allow the Investigating Committee to take further testimony.

## ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23 .- Detective Cusack, under requisition of Gov. Dix, arrested in Chicago, and brought to this city this afternoon, Thomas M. Ottley, under an indictment for obtaining money under fals pretenses. Ottley was formerly a heavy grain merchant here, engaged in the Canada trade, and absconded in 1871, leaving his creditors heavy losers. At the time of his arrest he had arranged to engage in the mait business in Chicago.

SHERIDAN AND ORD AT FORT LARAMIE. CHEYENNE, Feb. 23 .- Gens. Sheridan and ord reached Fort Laramie in safety this morning. Gen Baker, the noted Indian fighter, arrived here yesterday, and left for the front to-day. Nine companies of in-fautry and seven of cavairy left here to-day for the vicinity of the Red Cloud Agency.

THE POWHATAN AT LEWES. Lewes, Del., Feb. 23.-The U. S. frigate

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1874.

### TEMPERANCE.

ADDITIONAL ENCOURAGING REPORTS. IN ADVANCE ALL ALONG THE LINE IN OHIO-THE CRUSADE IN INDIANA AND THE SOUTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Reports from various points o-day and this evening show no weakening on the part of the ladies in the cause of temperance. At Middletown, Butler County, a large meeting of ladies was held to-day, a league was formed, delegates selected for the Columbus meeting, and plans made for daily prayer-meetings. Two druggists expressed a willingness to sign the dealers' pledge. At Ripley the only dealer in the place was visited as usual to-day without success. The ladies then visited one in the suburbs who locked them out in the raw chilly wind, but they built a fire outside and held their devotional meeting for some hours, until he relented, invited them in, and ended by promising to leave the business. At Mount Vernon 200 ladies paraded to-day, and the bells have been ringing over their conquests. Five surrenders are recorded to-night, including one wholesale liquor store and a grog shop, whose proprietor not only signed the dealers' pledge, but the total abstinence pledge also Five places are still left for the ladies to con-At McConnellsville three saloons were quer. to-day, and the contents emptied into the Muskingum River. At Cadiz the war opened to-day. At Findlay meetings were held vesterday afternoon and to-day, and a strong feeling in favor of the crusade was developed. An organization will be at once perfected and the war carried on vigorously. At Xenia up to to-night 15 saloons have been

closed, and several are expected to surrender tomorrow. The ladies are joyful over their success and gain new strength daily for the At London an excitement was created by placing a tabernacle in front of a grocery, the proprietor of which expressed his intention of removing it. Backed by some of his friends he tried to carry his threat into execution, and the little temple was partly demolished, but no serious damage was done. Three more tabernacles appeared there to-day, and the watch upon the saloons prevented much business. At Lancaster the largest meeting of the campaign was held to-day. A pledge will be offered to the dealers to-morrow, and if they refuse to sign it there will be an exciting time in Lancaster. The people have been rather slow to act, but there is every indication that public sentiment is now fully aroused. Circleville talso is becoming excited, and arrangements are being made to hold a meeting at which Van Pelt has been invited to be present. The religious meetings in the churches are well attended. Reports from Darbyville and Mount Sterling say all the saloons in those places have been closed. At Nelsonville twelve liquor dealers have proposed to stop selling or handling liquor if the druggists will also agree to do it. They also ask that shipments to individuals shall be prevented, and that none but physicians shall keep liquor for prescriptions. At Jeffersonville, Fayette County, all the saloons are closed but two. This is the last place in the county left for the ladies to subdue, and the work is being steadily carried on. At Springfield the ladies started out earlier than usual this morning, the men remaining in the churches for prayer. Two grocers who sold beer have given up the trade, and so informed the ladies.

The workers are increasing in numbers at Richmond, Ind., and a street campaign will begin at 10 to-morrow. Richmond has 31 saloons, and the keepers held a secret meeting to-day to devise defensive measures. At New-Albany a temperance mass meeting will be held on Thursday evening. At Oxford a larger attendance is reported at the prayermeeting this morning than for several days past; pickets were placed at the doors of all saloons, and, although none have surrendered, their business has been much lessened. At Cambridge City, Ind., but little was done to-day, and no success is reported At Shelbyville, in the same State there has been no abatement of the work, although little has been accomplished except to increase the guarantee fund to \$50,000. A resumption of the street work is promised soon.

Reports from the South say that the temperance revival has broken out at several points in Mississippi and Tennessee, and it is believed it will soon reach Memphis. Large meetings are being held in several towns in the States named, and the work is being vigorously pushed.

# A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

ENCOURAGEMENTS AND DRAWBACKS-THE LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT-DEVICES OF THE ENEMY-TEMPERANCE AS A POLITICAL ISSUE - THE

GRANGERS IN SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT. THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CINCINNATI, Feb. 22 .- The women engaged in the war on whisky are much encouraged, and it is not probable that a truce will be soon declared. The week which began with a flat failure at Columbus closes with wonderful and unlooked-for victories at Xenia. Here and there a saloon-keeper who has been besieged for weeks still holds out against the prayers of the women and the threats of the men. In some towns absolutely no progress has been made in the closing of saloons, and in others the women have little to encourage them. But the advance of the crusaders is steady and tireless. Every day more towns are invaded; a city is now and then attacked; the saloons closed remained closed; women of wealth and high social position join their sisters of humbler station in the work; missionaries of the cause are increasing in numbers and activity, and the movement is treated with greater respect as the principles upon which it is based become better

## THE TEMPERANCE APOSTLES.

Some good people urge that as the movement is of God those who engage in if should be left entirely to the direction of the Holy Spirit, without the intervention of man. This theory sounds well, and doubtless originates in good motives, but it is no less true that the greatest successes have been achieved where there has been a thorough acquaintance with the plan, and organization on commonsonse principles. To this end man has been found a very useful instrument in the early stages of the work. When the women of a town, after praying over the matter in public and in private for days or weeks, determine to engage in the crusade, the next thing done is to secure the services of Dio Lewis. Dr. Lewis charges \$50 to put a company of women in fighting trim; and, judging from the number of invitations which he receives, nearly every town in the State seems to think his services are worth the money. When he believes the cause can be served by remitting the fee, or when a town is too poor to pay, he will not accept money; but as a rule he has no such scruples, and believing that the laborer is worthy of his hire," takes his \$50 a night without the slightest regard to the charges of the press that he is a Reformer with mercenary mo-

A less known apostle of the new temperance movement is the Rev. Isaac P. Patch. Mr. Patch is young and full of zeal. He is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and believes that God called him from a business paying \$5 a day to engage in this work and trust to Providence for a living. I have this statement from his own lips. He is said to have organized the women in George town, Ripley, and Higginsport.

The Rev. A. C. Hirst of Washington C. H., is not so well known as Dr. Lewis, and may not be the man to originate a great reform; but his talents and tastes eminently fit him to carry it forward. was of great use to the ladies of Washington C. H., and if he takes the field as a temperance missionary, as be probably will, his known piety, no less than

his eloquence, will place him at the head of the Ohio THE SENATE FOR INFLATION.

Dr. Lewis is anxions to see some suitable woman come forward and take the platform as a leader, bu none has yet arisen. The talents of women are surprisingly brought out in the saloon and street prayers and exhortations, but the Coming Woman of the Temperance Reform has yet to come. Miss Smiley is of all others the one for the place, but she says the Spirit of God has marked out for her another path. Mother Stewart of Springfield has won a reputation as a local leader, but her advanced age is a disadvantage. Mrs. M. G. Carpenter of Washington C. H., is a woman of fine presence and wellbalanced mind, and is gifted as an organizer and a speaker, but her tastes are all domestic, and she thinks her own county a field broad enough for her Christian ambition. Mrs. Nattie McClelland Brown is Chief of the Good Templars, but the Good Templars have not yet taken the New Movement under their wing. These are the only women yet prominent in the work. However, the conference at Columbus next week will doubtless bring more workers to the front, and some women may then take the lead in this War of Women. EFFECT UPON THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The day when the liquor dealers laughed at the vomen's movement has passed. Whatever the secret of its success, and however ridiculous it first appeared, it now seems very formidable to all who depend for income upon the manufacture or sale of whisky or beer. Not that they anticipate the conversion of the whole people to total abstinence principles, or a breaking up of the liquor business, or any permanent disastrous effect upon them or their calling; but already they have been very much embarrassed. Hundreds of liquor stores have been temporarily and many permanently closed. A large number of persons have gone out of the business. The demand for both spirituous and malt liquors has wonderfully fallen off. One place in Southern Ohio, which formerly took 100 barrels of beer a day from Cincinnati, now takes none. There is a great change in public sentiment, as shown in the fact that in many communities liquor-selling and liquordrinking are now considered alike disreputable. Many towns have passed and are enforcing prohibitory laws as strict as the State statute allows. These things are calculated to breed alarms they do; and the result is seen in a depression of prices and a panie among the liquor dealers in almost every town, as soon as the women take up the line of march. But as yet the enemy is disorganized. Meetings

have been held, but no policy has been definitely agreed upon. Under these circumstances every man has his own plan of defense or repulse, and it must be said that none has yet been crowned with success. The devices of the saloon keepers are various and often amusing. Van Pelt, as everybody remembers, "baptized the women with beer" (to use his own expression), when they prayed that he might have the baptism of the Holy Ghost. The same man, now a bright and shining light in the Reformation camp, brandished an axe at his door, threaten ing to use it on the head of the first woman crossing his threshold. Mrs. Foley, who kept a low place in Oxford, had hot water ready to throw out of the window upon the enemy's pickets. A Mount Vernon druggist proposed to dispense sulphuretted hydrogen during the season of prayer. Throwing red pepper upon a hot stove while the ladies are in the saloon has been a favorite mode of annoyance. Several persons have flooded the sidewalks with water to keep the ladies from kneeling or even walking in front of their houses; but carpet or tarpaulin provided by the men have generally obviated these difficulties. A Madisonville saloonkeeper areased his sidewalk to make it slippery. At some places bands of music or strolling musicians have been employed to drown the voices of the pious women; and in some instances free liquor has been dispensed to boys, who, in return, made noise enough within the saloons to keep out the sound of prayer and praise. At Phifer's rum-hole in Oxford it is related that the ingenuity of a barkeeper overcame all obstacles by finding an entrance for his customers through a respectable bakery four or five doors west. The thirsty man was shown into this place through an oyster saloon, out of a back door, around half a dozen gateways, and lastly through the kitchen and diningroom of Phifer's house. At another place a mock prayer-meeting was held by bacchanalians around the bar, while the ladies sang and prayed standing on the snow-covered pavement outside.

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

The women earnestly strive to unite religious denominations and to steer clear of politics in this movement: but it cannot be without political effect, whatever may be said to the contrary. It is not uncommon to hear the remark that "this thing will break up the Republican party if it goes on much longer." On the other hand, it is a notable fact that the leading Democratic newspaper in the State has looked with something very like disfavor upon the whole movement. The truth is, I suppose, that both of the existing political parties will lose strength by accessions to the ranks of the Prohibitionists, who, at the last general election, polled about 10,000 votes, and therefore have already a pretty respectable nucleus. In fine, the effect will be another step in the direction of freeing men from old party ties. It remains to be seen whether the Fall election will be seriously affected; but in the municipal contests in the coming Spring, temperance questions will be the main issues in nearly every town where the women's movement has been tried or talked about. If the success of the women and the talk of the street are trustworthy indications of the drift of public sentiment, the Temperance party will be largely in the

majority. These incidents will serve to show how some defend themselves, and the method, it will be observed, has often a humorous side. But the most popular plan of late has been the simple one of stopping business and closing doors as soon as the women approach the place. The proprietor then moves away to some point where neither prayer nor song can reach his ears, and when the women retire he returns to business. This is probably the only safe plan if a man really desires to withstand the attack. Few men can resist the pressure when brought face to face with singing, praying, tearful women. In such a war running away is better than fighting ; and surrendering is better than either.

ATTITUDE OF THE GRANGERS. Just here the action of the Patrons of Husbandry, briefly referred to in telegrams to THE TRIBUNE. should be made a matter of record, embodying as i does the views of an association of many thousand members and of acknowledged strength, in whatever direction its influence may be cast.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the State Grange, in response to a memorial of the Ladies' Temperance League at Xenia:

dies' Temperance League at Acina:
Whereas, There has been and is almost an enfire
failure by laws and municipal enactments to diminish
the curse of intemperance; and.
Whereas, We, as Patrons and Masters of 555 subordinate Granges of Ohio, who have families liable at all
times to danger from the insidious wiles of those whose
moral standing and capacity do not elevate them to a
higher calling than the sale of introicating liquors,
thereby endangering the future character and useful-

thereby endangering the future character and usefulness of the rising goneration; therefore,

Resolved, That inasmuch as law and ordinances have almost signally fatled to accomplish the deared end, that we, the State Grange of Ohio, heartily indorse the movement inaugarated by the noble women of Ohio for the suppression of intemperance in our State, and that we extend to them our sympathy and moral support in their noble and Christian work.

Resolved, That we, the wives of Patrons here assembled, do piedge our prayers and efforts to support the ladies of Xenis, and that when we return to our homes in the different parts of the State they will not be forgotten by us; and,

goiten by us; and, Resolved, That we request our Worthy Master, S. H. Ellis, to present a copy of these resolutions to the Ladies' Temperance League of Xenia, Onlo. No action was taken by the State Grange on the

request of the ladies that the Grangers pledge them-

Noe Pifth Page.

CAREFUL CANVASS SHOWS A MAJORITY IN 1TS FAVOR.

THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN MEMBERS ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN ADVOCATING EXPANSION-EAST-ERN MEMBERS IN FAVOR OF CONTRACTION-A GREAT VARIETY OF VIEWS-PERSONAL STATE-MENTS OF SENATORS' OPINIONS-THE LEADER OF THE INFLATIONISTS ACTIVE AND CONFIDENT. o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It has all along been apparent that the only

hope of defeating the schemes of the inflationists lay in the probability of a disagreement between the Senate and the House, and during a somewhat protracted visit at the National capital I have been at some pains to ascertain just how strong that probability was. I have conversed with nearly every member of the Senate, and I have trustworthy accounts of the language and epinions of the few with whom I have not talked myself. You will see, from the list which I append, that just now there is a majority of ten or more votes in the Senate for inflation in some form or another, counting as inflationists those who are reported as unsettled in their minds. While the result is one, perhaps, hardly expected by the people, there are virtually no new features to be recorded. The West and South are practically united in its favor, as they have been before, while the East presents a still firmer front in opposition. Both Senators from Texas, both from California, both from Ohio, and perhaps half a dozen from other Western and Southern States, are the only representatives of those sections who are not in the ranks of the inflationists, while the proportionate representation of inflationists among Senators from Eastern and Middle States is still smaller. In this way the lines are drawn at the present moment. What changes may take place it is, of course,

impossible to foresee. SENATOR ALCORN of Mississippi says that he is in favor of increasing the volume of the currency because his State is poor and needs more banking facilities. He is in favor of any scheme which will give the South the money which it needs for its development, so that ready means may be furnished to pay for cotton from the interior plantations, and for the bacon and corn which come from the North.

SENATOR ALLISON of Iowa says that in his State the panic has not affected the people so seriously that he is constrained to work for relief in the way of a large issue of legal tenders. He thinks that the East has more than its proportion of the currency circulation, but he is not in favor of taking it away arbitrarily. A compromise would suit him best. If the East needs the money on hand, the West will be content with an issue to them, or with free banking, which would naturally furnish an amount of money sufficient to meet the needs of every section. He not disposed to take a partisan view of the matter, but would try and do the best he could for the interests of the entire country. Something decided will have to be done, of course, to bring about a revival of business.

SENATON ANTHONY of Rhode Island said that he ould not see why there was so determined an effort made to inflate the circulation or to distribute the currency more evenly throughout the country. Money, since the panie, had become cheap enough, and there seemed to be no use of issuing any more. So far as equalizing the circulation is concerned, money, and especially paper money, will go where it s wanted most. He thought the tree policy of the Government would be to spend as little money as possible and look carefully to the sources of revenue. There would then be no need for any further issue.

SENATOR BAYARD of Delaware says that he is against any expansion of the currency that does not grow out of the addition of coin to its volume. He will at every opportunity press the idea that we, in order to be successful as a nation, must approach a specie basis as rapidly as possible without endangering the country by financial revulsion.

SENATOR BOGY of Missouri said that his constituents believed that some addition to the volume of the currency would be of great benefit to their section, and that he will vote for some method of moderate expansion, probably for direct expansion, and possibly for free banking. He expresses himself as

decidedly in favor of inflation. SENATOR BOREMAN of West Virginia contends for

the expansion of the currency on the ground that more money must be obtained to transact the business of that State. He is decidedly in favor of direct expansion or of free banking. He thinks the \$44,000,000 reserve should be issued as soon as possible, in order to afford the relief to the country which it so greatly needs.

SENATOR BOUTWELL has in no wise changed his views as expressed in his reports as Secretary of the Treasury to Congress and his recent speech in the Senate. He contends that the \$44,000,000 reserve belongs to the carrency, and will vote to legalize it. But he advocates a speedy return to specie payments, either through contraction or by allowing the country to grow up to a point where greenbacks and gold will have the same value. He is in favor of free banking on a gold basis. He will not vote in favor of any greenback issue beyond the \$44,000,000

SENATOR BROWNLOW of Tennessee is ready to engage in any scheme for the inflation of the currency. He is an enthusiastic man, and though enthusiastic in advocacy of his peculiar ideas as to the proper method of inflation, he will accept a vote for any scheme that accomplishes expansion of the currency.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM of Connecticut was the first to introduce the 3.65 bend question into the Senate and is its strongest advocate there. He is determinedly opposed to inflation in any form except this, which he contends will, by giving elasticity and flexibility to the currency, prevent panics by adjusting the currency to the wants of trade, and will not in any manner, he insists, impede any return to a specie basis.

SENATOR CAMERON said that he did not want to be considered an inflationist in the real sense of the word, for a false idea might be conveyed if it should go out to the country that he was classed in their ranks. He was not an inflationist, but he believed that the country needed more money than is in circulation at present. So far as the \$44,000,000 is concerned, he saw no way to avoid legalizing its issue but he should prefer to give the country relief by free banking, rather than by a large extra issue of legal tenders. Could nothing be done to carry out his free banking scheme, he believed that he should favor the issue of sufficient National currency or legal tenders to make the aggregate circulation \$800,000,000. He wished it distinctly understood. however, that he did not fike the idea of giving the country any more legal tenders, but that he thought the country would be better served by the introduction of free banking. He would, under no circumstances, favor any contraction.

SENATOR CARPENTER of Wisconsin has uniformly voted for every proposition that looked to the issue of more paper money of any kind, and against every one that pointed to redemption in gold or bonds. He has made no speeches, but both parties in the Senate count him for inflation all of the time.

SENATOR CHANDLER of Michigan is rigid in his opposition to inflation of the currency by any ethod whatever. He is a hard-fisted advocate of hard money basis. He says that the eastern part of his State is entirely against inflation, and that they desire an immediate return to specie payments. He would not vote for any scheme looking to inflation of any kind or in any form.

SENATOR CLAYTON of Arkansas takes little part in financial debates, but he says that Arkansas wants larger banking facilities and a great deal more money, and that he will vote for expansion of the currency and for free banking.

SENATOR CONKLING of New-York has fixed ideas against expansion. His views have been given at ject gingerly, but is impelled by carnest opposition

length at various times, both in conversation and

speeches, and they are well known as favoring an early resumption of specie payments.

SENATOR CONOVER of Florida comes from a poor

and sparsely settled region. He expressed his belief that, for the general interests of the South, expansion of the currency is the best policy, and he will

vote in accordance with this view. SENATOR COOPER of Tennessee says that, individually, he is opposed to any inflation of the currency, but supposes he will have to vote the other way in order to meet the views of his constituents. He therefore acknowledges himself to be what may be termed a moderate expansionist.

SENATOR CRAGIN of New-Hampshire says that, according to his view, we have too much irredeem able paper money affoat now, and he is opposed to enlarging its volume. He favors a speedy return to specie payments by any practicable method. SENATOR DAVIS of West Virginia says that his

views on the subject of finance are peculiar, and be would rather not be quoted on any pending proposition; but that, on general principles, he is directly opposed to inflation. He expected to make a speech explaining the nature of his views in a few days.

SENATOR DENNIS of Maryland favors expansion of the currency, and thinks that an addition to the banking facilities of his State would be extremely desirable He would vote for any scheme of mode SENATOR DORSEY of Arkansas is serving his first

ession in the Senate. He has not made any expression of his views in the Senate as yet, but will vote for expansion. Several railroads are being built in Arkansas, which will greatly develop the wealth of the State. He says that the issue of more currency will indirectly aid their construction, and so prove of great advantage to his section of the country. SENATOR EDMUNDS of Vermont spoke strongly in

favor of contraction and against giving the West more money. He believed that by and by it would be found that the interests of the country would be best subserved by adopting a conservative course is regard to finance. The \$44,000,000 reserve could be again withdrawn from circulation by economical management on the part of the Government.

SENATOR FENTON said he had little sympathy with the wild schemes of the inflationists, although he would not be sorry if the \$44,000,000 reserve were legalized. He felt disposed to let the \$44,000,000 be made a part of the permanent circulation of the country without joining the contractionists in a strong fight in opposition. He was, however, against any extra issue of \$100,000,000, as had been proposed by several of his Western friends in the Senate. The necessities of the country would not for some time require more than \$800,000,000 in greenback nd National bank-note circulation. He would not be in favor of bringing the circulation up to this point during the present session of Congress, unless the West showed itself to be strong enough to take away a part of the Eastern capital for redistribution among Western banks. In that case, rather than that sectional jealousies should be stirred up, he would be inclined to go still further than the legalization of the \$44,000,000 reserve.

SENATOR ORRIS S. FERRY of Connectiont is an advocate of hard money and will look with disfavor upon any scheme which does not tend to a tesumption of specie payments. He will not vote for free banking or any expansion, and thinks the \$44,000,000 reserve should be returned.

SENATOR T. W. FERRY of Michigan is recognized as the leader of the inflationists. He is indefatigable in canvassing, and carries weight in the Senate more by the impetuous mode of his delivery than by the sharpness of his reasoning and the soli lity of his arguments. The life of Senator Ferry at present seems to be bound up in obtaining more money for the West to aid its prosperity. He has canvassed the Senate thoroughly and knows the views of each member to a dot. He said that the Senate for a time was opposed to inflation, but the sentiment of the body has changed in a marked degree. "The members appreciate the face that the country needs more money, but the East wishes to keep the control of jit, so as to lend it out to the West at high rates. The majority in the Senate, I am sure, from the canvass I have made, is in favor of legalizing the issue of the \$44,000,000 reserve, and also of issuing about \$50,000,000 more, so that the circulation in National bank notes and greenbacks will not be far from \$800,000,000. I am in favor of a much larger issue, say \$50,000,000 be side, but I shall be willing to compromise, after this session, upon making the total bank and greenback circulation \$800,000,000. If the Senators from the East will not give the increased volume of currency, we will take it away from the Eastern States and make a more perfect equalization. The Western States are kept down by the present stringency of money, and they will not submit to it much longer. SENATOR FLANAGAN of Texas illustrates his views

when the Confederate money was arst issued every patriotic man was anxious to exchange gold for it, and they all cried out, just like his friend Mr. Morten, "Give us more money!" More money;" and the end of it was that, after a while, \$2,000 in Confederate money would only bring \$7 in gold.

He speaks of all inflation schemes as financial quackery, and urges specie payments as soon as pos-

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey thought that the contraction policy was the best to purene under the present circumstances, at least until the \$41,000,000 reserve was retired. He was against redistribution of currency, as he thought it unfair to take away the money from the East which it had fairly earned. The present amount of legalized ourrency circulation he considered ample to satisfy the business necessities of the country.

SENATOR GILBERT of Florida is in favor of expanion on the general ground that it will assist in the development of the South. He is also a warm advocate of free banking.

SENATOR GOLDTHWATE of Alabama represents the views of Alabama about Mobile, which are strongly in favor of free banking and inflation. He says the South is impoverished by war, and needs money to put it on its feet again.

SENATOR GORDON of Georgia thought that the South and West needed more currency, and he would try to give it to them. Efstern capitalists were working against the passage of any bill to give other sections of the country their proper proportion of the money. Unless an issue of more money was made, or free banking was accorded by Congress, he should feel compelled to vote for a more equal distribution of the currency of the country. This would take it away from the East, which be did not wish to do. He was determined to bet fairly, and the only questions at stake were whether the greenback circulation and the bank-note circulation should be increased so as to aggregate \$800,-000,000, whether we should have free banking or the East be deprived of its advantages by a more equal distribution of the currency. The country needs more money, and he should favor any bill tending toward the achievement of such an object.

SENATOR HAGER of California represents a constituency as yet unaccustomed to the use of paper money, and says that he opposes inflation of any kind, and wishes the people east of the Rocky Mountains to join hands with those on the Pacific slope, to bring about specie payments by recognizing coin as the basis of values. He favors free banking on a gold basis.

GEN. W. T. HAMILTON of Maryland is an advocate of the old Democratic doctrine of specie standard as measure of value, and is opposed to any kind of infla

tion. SENATOR M. C. HAMILTON of Texas is imbued with the same belief, is opposed to expansion, and thinks Texas would be better off if the country would re-

turn at once to specie payments.

SENATOR HAMLIN of Maine approached the sub-